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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**
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9 GARY M. CHATTEM,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 BAC HOME LOAN SERVICING LP , *et*
13 *al.*,

14 Defendants.

Case No. 2:11-CV-01727-KJD-RJJ

ORDER

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16 Before the Court is Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (#25). Plaintiff has filed an opposition
17 (#28) and Defendants have filed a reply (#32).

18 **I. Background**

19 On October 16, 2006, Plaintiff purchased a home at 6543 Peachtree Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada
20 (the "Property") for \$315,000. Plaintiff financed the entire purchase with loans secured by a first and
21 second deed of trust. On April 1, 2009, Plaintiff defaulted and a notice of default was recorded on
22 August 21, 2009. The beneficial interest in the foreclosing deed of trust was assigned to HSBC on
23 August 21, 2009.¹ On August 27, 2009, ReconTrust was substituted as trustee and a notice of
24 trustee's sale was recorded on May 10, 2010, along with a certificate of compliance with the

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26 ¹ The fact section of Defendants' Motion contains several errors. Defendant states that the property was
purchased in 2009 instead of 2006 and that HSBC was acting as trustee, rather than beneficiary.

1 foreclosure mediation program. On February 18, 2011, a second notice of trustee's sale was
2 recorded, followed by another notice of trustee's sale on May 23, 2011. On June 10, 2011, HSBC
3 assigned the beneficial interest in the deed of trust to Defendants and on June 13, 2011, the Property
4 was sold at a trustee's sale. Plaintiff filed this action on September 30, 2011. The Court dismissed
5 this action on June 6, 2012 and gave Plaintiff leave to amend his complaint. Plaintiff filed an
6 amended complaint on June 18, 2012.

7 II. Discussion

8 A. Legal Standard

9 A court may dismiss a plaintiff's complaint for "failure to state a claim upon which
10 relief can be granted." Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A properly pled complaint must provide "a short
11 and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." Fed. R. Civ. P.
12 8(a)(2); Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). While Rule 8 does not require
13 detailed factual allegations, it demands "more than labels and conclusions" or a "formulaic
14 recitation of the elements of a cause of action." Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)
15 (citations omitted). "Factual allegations must be enough to rise above the speculative level."
16 Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555. Thus, to survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient
17 factual matter to "state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678 (citation
18 omitted).

19 In Iqbal, the Supreme Court clarified the two-step approach district courts are to apply when
20 considering motions to dismiss. First, a district court must accept as true all well-pled factual
21 allegations in the complaint; however, legal conclusions are not entitled to the assumption of truth.
22 Id. at 1950. Mere recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported only by conclusory
23 statements, do not suffice. Id. at 1949. Second, a district court must consider whether the factual
24 allegations in the complaint allege a plausible claim for relief. Id. at 1950. A claim is facially
25 plausible when the plaintiff's complaint alleges facts that allows the court to draw a reasonable
26 inference that the defendant is liable for the alleged misconduct. Id. at 1949. Where the complaint

1 does not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has
 2 “alleged—but not shown—that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Id. (internal quotation marks
 3 omitted). When the claims in a complaint have not crossed the line from conceivable to plausible,
 4 the complaint must be dismissed. Twombly, 550 U.S. at 570.

5 Plaintiff is representing himself *pro se*. Courts must liberally construe the pleadings of *pro se*
 6 parties. See United States v. Eater, 902 F.2d 1383, 1385 (9th Cir. 1990). However, “*pro se*
 7 litigants in the ordinary civil case should not be treated more favorably than parties with attorneys of
 8 record.” Jacobsen v. Filler, 790 F.2d 1362, 1364 (9th Cir.1986).

9 B. Violation of NRS 107.080, et seq.

10 The procedures for conducting a trustee’s foreclosure sale are set forth in NRS § 107.080.
 11 Under NRS § 107.080(5), a “sale made pursuant to this section may be declared void by any court of
 12 competent jurisdiction in the county where the sale took place” if:

- 13 (a) The trustee or other person authorized to make the sale does not substantially
 14 comply with the provisions of this section or any applicable provision of NRS
 107.086 and 107.087;
- 15 (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, an action is commenced in the
 county where the sale took place within 90 days after the date of the sale; and
- 16 (c) A notice of lis pendens providing notice of the pendency of the action is
 recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county where the sale took
 place within 30 days after commencement of the action.

17 NRS § 107.080(5)(a)-(c). A court cannot void a sale when a plaintiff has failed to comply with the
 18 provisions of NRS § 107.080(5). See Ahmed v. Deutsche Bank, N.A., 2011 WL 3425460, *6 (D.
 19 Nev. 2011) (granting summary judgment on a statutorily defective foreclosure claim because the
 20 plaintiff did not file a notice of lis pendens within the statutory time period and did not produce
 21 evidence raising a question of material fact as to whether he actually filed a notice of lis pendens).

22 Defendants argue that Plaintiff failed to commence this action within 90 days of the sale. The
 23 sale took place on June 13, 2011 and this action was commenced on September 30, 2011. According
 24 to Defendants, the Court cannot now void the foreclosure sale. Plaintiff has not offered any response
 25 to Defendants’ argument. Local Rule 7-2 provides that failure to provide points and authorities in
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1 opposition to a motion constitutes consent by the non-moving party to granting that motion. The
 2 Court has reviewed Defendants' argument and finds that it has merit. Accordingly, the NRS 107.080
 3 claim is dismissed as untimely.

4 C. Broken Chain of Title

5 "In a quiet title action, the burden of proof rests with the plaintiff to prove good title in
 6 himself." Brelant v. Preferred Equities Corp., 112 Nev. 663 (Nev. 1996). A plaintiff cannot quiet
 7 title without discharging debt owed on the Property See Fuleihan v. Wells Fargo, 2010 WL 3724186
 8 at *5 (D. Nev. 2010) (a borrower cannot quiet title to a property without discharging any debt owed).
 9 Further, an action for quiet title should be dismissed where plaintiff's claim "is not based on a
 10 cognizable legal theory." Elias v. HomeEQ Servicing, 2009 WL 481270, at *2 (D. Nev. 2009).

11 Plaintiff's claims that MERS is not a valid beneficiary has been repeatedly and expressly
 12 rejected by the courts of this district. Similarly, Plaintiff's lacks any cognizable support for his
 13 argument seeking retroactive application of the affidavit requirement of the current version of NRS §
 14 107.080(2). Finally, the allegation that ReconTrust, a national bank, was required to register as a
 15 foreign entity with Nevada's secretary of state prior to recording the Notice of Default, lacks merit.
 16 Plaintiff has not provided valid points and authorities to oppose Defendants' arguments in support of
 17 dismissal and has offered nothing to show that he discharged the debt owed on the property or that
 18 good title rests with him. Accordingly, this claim fails.

19 D. Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress

20 To establish a claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress, a plaintiff must show: (1)
 21 extreme or outrageous conduct by defendant; and (2) plaintiff suffered severe emotional distress, and
 22 (3) causation. Dillard Dept. Stores, Inc. v. Beckwith, 989 P.2d 882, 886 (Nev. 1999). Extreme and
 23 outrageous conduct is that which is "outside all possible bounds of decency" and is intolerable in
 24 civil life. Maduik v. Agency Rent-A-Car, 953 P.2d 24, 25 (Nev.1998). Nevada courts require a
 25 plaintiff to demonstrate a physical manifestation of extreme distress in order to assert this claim in a
 26 real estate and lending transaction. Betsinger v. D.R. Horton, Inc., 232 P.3d 433 (Nev. 2010).

1 Defendants argue that there is nothing in the complaint showing extreme or outrageous
2 conduct on their part. Plaintiff's allegations of emotional distress are insufficient to support this
3 claim and Plaintiff offers nothing to oppose Defendants' motion to dismiss. Accordingly, this cause
4 of action is dismissed.

5 E. Injunctive Relief

6 Injunctive relief is not a separate cause of action or an independent ground for relief. See In re
7 Wal-Mart Wage & Hour Employ. Practices Litig., 490 F.Supp.2d 1091, 1130 (D. Nev. 2007)
8 (dismissing the count for injunctive relief because it was not an independent ground for relief or a
9 separate cause of action). Since the Court has dismissed each of Plaintiff's underlying claims, he is
10 not entitled to injunctive relief.

11 F. Dismissal With Prejudice

12 Leave to amend is denied when it is clear that the deficiencies of the complaint cannot be
13 cured by amendment. See DeSoto v. Yellow FreightSys., Inc., 957 F.2d 655, 658 (9th Cir. 1992).
14 Plaintiff has failed to cure the defects in his complaint after being given the opportunity to do so.
15 Accordingly, dismissal is granted with prejudice. Plaintiff may not amend his complaint or seek
16 reconsideration of this order.

17 III. Conclusion

18 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (#25) is **GRANTED**.

19 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that this action is **DISMISSED** with prejudice.

20 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the *lis pendens* should be **CANCELLED**.

21 DATED this 9th day of October 2012.

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25 Kent J. Dawson
26 United States District Judge